What is claimed is:

1. (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

2. (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, having no more than about 2% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

3. (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, having no more than about 1% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

4. A composition comprising an effective amount of (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

5. The composition according to claim 4, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or vehicle.

6. The composition according to claim 4, further comprising another therapeutic agent.

7. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-attention-deficit-disorder agent.

8. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-addictive disorder agent.

9. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-alcohol agent.

10. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-nicotine agent.

11. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-opiate agent.

12. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-cocaine agent.

13. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an appetite suppressant.

14. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-LSD agent.

15. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-PCP agent.

16. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-Parkinson's-disease agent.

17. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-depression agent.

18. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anxiolytic agent.

19. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-psychotic drug.

20. The composition according to claim 6, wherein the other therapeutic agent is an anti-obesity drug.

21. A method for treating or preventing a disorder alleviated by inhibiting dopamine reuptake, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 2% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

23. The method according to claim 21, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 1% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

24. A method for treating or preventing a disorder alleviated by inhibiting dopamine reuptake, wherein the disorder is selected from the group consisting of attention-deficit disorder, depression, obesity, Parkinson's disease, and a tic disorder, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

25. A method for treating or preventing a disorder alleviated by inhibiting dopamine reuptake, wherein the disorder is an addictive disorder, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

26. The method according to claim 24, wherein the attention-deficit disorder is selected from the group consisting of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, predominately inattentive type; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, predominately hyperactivity-impulsive type; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, combined type; conduct disorder; and oppositional defiant disorder.

27. The method according to claim 24, wherein the depression is selected from the group consisting of major depressive disorder, recurrent; dysthymic disorder; and major depressive disorder, single episode.

28. The method according to claim 24, wherein the Parkinson's disease is neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism.

29. The method according to claim 24, wherein the tic disorder is selected from the group consisting of Tourette's disorder, chronic motor disorder, vocal tic disorder, transient tic disorder, stuttering, autistic disorder, and somatization disorder.

30. The method according to claim 25, wherein the addictive disorder is selected from the group consisting of eating disorders, impulse control disorders, alcohol-related disorders, nicotine-related disorders, amphetamine-related disorders, cannabis-related

disorders, cocaine-related disorders, hallucinogen-use disorders, inhalant-related disorders, and opioid-related disorders.

31. A method for treating or preventing attention-deficit disorder, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

32. The method according to claim 31, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 2% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

33. The method according to claim 31, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 1% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

34. The method according to claim 31, wherein the attention-deficit disorder is selected from the group consisting of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, predominately inattentive type; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, predominately hyperactivity-impulsive type; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, combined type; conduct disorder; and oppositional defiant disorder.

35. A method for treating or preventing depression, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

36. The method according to claim 35, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 2% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

37. The method according to claim 35, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 1% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

38. The method according to claim 35, wherein the depression is selected from the group consisting of major depressive disorder, recurrent; dysthymic disorder; and major depressive disorder, single episode.

39. A method for treating or preventing obesity, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

40. The method according to claim 39, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 2% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

41. The method according to claim 39, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 1% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

42. A method for treating or preventing Parkinson's disease, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

43. The method according to claim 42, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 2% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

44. The method according to claim 42, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 1% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

45. A method for treating or preventing an addictive disorder, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

46. The method according to claim 45, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 2% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

47. The method according to claim 45, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 1% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

48. The method according to claim 45, wherein the addictive disorder is selected from the group consisting of eating disorders, impulse control disorders, alcohol related disorders, nicotine-related disorders, amphetamine-related disorders, cannabis-related disorders, cocaine-related disorders, hallucinogen-use disorders, inhalant-related disorders, and opioid-related disorders.

49. A method for treating or preventing a tic disorder, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each being substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

50. The method according to claim 49, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 2% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

51. The method according to claim 49, wherein the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof has no more than about 1% w/w of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

52. The method according to claim 49, wherein the tic disorder is selected from the group consisting of Tourette's disorder, chronic motor disorder, vocal tic disorder, transient tic disorder, stuttering, autistic disorder, and somatization disorder.

53. A method for obtaining the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane of claim 1, comprising the steps of:

(a) passing a solution of an organic eluent and (±)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane over a chiral polysaccharide stationary phase to provide a first fraction containing (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane; and

(b) passing the first fraction over the chiral polysaccharide stationary phase to provide a second fraction containing (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

54. The method of claim 53, further comprising the step of (c) concentrating the second fraction.

55. A method for obtaining the (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane of claim 1, comprising the steps of:

(a) passing a solution of an organic eluent and (±)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane over a chiral polysaccharide stationary phase to provide a first fraction containing (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane;

(b) concentrating the first fraction to provide a residue; and

(c) passing a solution of an organic eluent and the residue over a chiral polysaccharide stationary phase to provide a second fraction containing (-)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane substantially free of its corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

56. The method of claim 55, further comprising the step of (d) concentrating the second fraction.